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Therapeutics of the Circulation. By Sir Lauder Brunton, F.R.S., etc. Published under the Auspices of the University of London. With 240 illustrations. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1908. pp. xi., 280. Price \$1.50.

This book consists of eight lectures, which were delivered in January, February and March, 1905, in the Physiological Laboratory of the University of London. The distinguished author has set forth, with great originality and with unusual wealth of experimental detail, though (as he himself admits) not in strict systematic order, the physiology, pathology, pharmacology and treatment of the circulation and its disorders. He devotes special attention to such subjects as the selfmassage of the heart and vessels, and the conduction of stimuli to the heart, which are dealt with only briefly, if at all, in ordinary text-books.

The numerous illustration are in general clear and well-printed; a few, of which the cut of Mosso's ergograph (Fig. 166, p. 137) is a conspicuous example, are printed from worn plates and should have been redrawn. Most of the apparatus figured is familiar to experimental psychologists, and some of it exists in more accurate form than is here

shown.

A series of appendices by the author deals with certain functions of protoplasm, with recent instruments for measuring the blood-pressure in man, and with exercise in angina pectoris. A final appendix contains a number of notes by Professor Hugo Kronecker (to whom the lectures are dedicated) relating to his own work and that of his pupils on the heart.

The volume is admirably indexed. Besides an analytical subjectindex of 34 pages, there are a special index of 4 pages to the appendices, a classified list of illustrations according to subjects, and a list of illustration in numerical order. TH. WALTERS.

The People at Play. By ROLLIN LYNDE HARTT. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1909. pp. ix., 317. Price, \$1.50.

This is, as the publishers' announcement declares, "a volume of delightful reading," and it is delightfully illustrated by the author, in a frankly amateur fashion. Whether the book is to be considered, in the words of the same announcement, as "a contribution to sociology" depends upon one's ideas of that rather elusive discipline. Mr. Hartt himself prefers ethics. "As regards the spirit we take with us, it is that of comparative ethics. In the seventeen years the author has konwn the people at play, he has learned, he trusts, to discern their worth. They differ from you, good reader, less in character than in intelligence. No one will deny that some measure of evil attends their amusements, but are our own invariably without stain? Before reforming the lowly, let us reform ourselves. And before berating their shortcomings, let us inquire whether the charitable attitude is not, on the whole, more scientific as well as more just. It has been the author's purpose to maintain throughout these pages a fairness and a sympathetic considerateness that may perchance lead his readers toward a more genial regard for their humble fellow creatures." The purpose has been very successfully attained in a series of chapters on the Home of Burlesque, the Amusement Park, the Dime Museum, the World in Motion, Melodrama, Society, the Muses in the Back Street, and the National Game.

As a sample of the writer's genial philosophizing, we quote the conclusion of the chapter on burlesque. "Beyond question, it fosters hope. Next week a new army of mendacious posters will lure the same silly fellows back to the same silly booby-trap. . . Also it